



**VISION IN FULFILLMENT**—In a special montage, Karl G. Maeser is shown toward the structure which bears his name. Perhaps he is contemplating the phenomenal growth of the university which he helped establish.

### Visitors, Students, and Faculty:

It is a great pleasure to greet you on this special day, which has been planned expressly for a review of the progress of Brigham Young University. This pause for introspection is of great value not only to our visitors, but also to students and faculty to rededicate themselves to the achievement of the great destiny of this university.

To the bishops and stake presidents and other Church members and members visiting here today, let me express a hearty welcome of both students and administration. Trust that this will be a day of profitable instruction, joyful reunions with your home folk, and of pleasant enjoyment.

**FIRST OF ALL**, let me assure you that this is your university. The young men and women who attend are from all over the world, and their welfare is nearest to our minds. Also the beautiful new campus which you see about you was made possible by the faithful support of Church members and the generosity of the Board of Trustees.

It is with satisfaction that I look back on the last ten years of progress at your Church university, and it is with pride that I look back on the progress since the time a student here in the early 1920's. At that time there were fewer students than we have faculty now. But our growth has been steady and solid. From the very beginning Karl G. Maeser was the spiritual architect of this university, and the principles of integrity, of industry, and of high character which that grand old man established have been carried on and enlarged upon by Presidents Benjamin Cluff Jr., H. B. H. Brimhall, Franklin S. Harros, Howard S. McMillen, Christen Jensen, and the present administration.

**THE COMBINED WORK** of all of these men, together with the loyalty of a great faculty and the devotion of dedicated students and alumni have in very deed made this one of the great universities of the world. Last semester our enrollment was 10,336, the largest regular daytime enrollment of any university between Colorado and the Pacific. Moreover, from the standpoint of full-time, on-campus study, BYU is the largest church-related university in the United States.

And, as I mentioned above, to teach this growing body of students, our faculty has been enlarged to about 1,000. They have been trained in a hundred universities and



President Wilkinson

colleges in the United States and abroad and constitute a community of scholars which is a veritable treasurehouse of knowledge in the Church.

In 10 years students results sayottyniaatm

**THIS GREAT INFLUX** of students an increase of 123 percent in 10 years results from several things: the natural growth of the Church and the nation, the skyrocketing demand for higher education, and the realization on the part of Church members that this is THEIR university, providing finest academic, physical, and spiritual education in an ideal social climate.

**NATURALLY**, in order to accommodate such an increase, the campus had to be expanded many fold. In that same time, 48 permanent, major buildings have been constructed, a tremendous growth, indeed. Also the Alumni House is now under construction and we hope soon to be able to start a great Fine Arts Center and Y Student Center.

All of this visible growth is spectacular, but we are most proud of the elevated academic standards in the same period. For one thing, several new areas have been added, such as the Air Force ROTC program, the College of Nursing, the General College with its technical institutes, and the College of Physical and Engineering Sciences. Indeed the original five colleges, one and two divisions have been increased to eleven colleges one school, and two divisions.

**THE UNIVERSITY** has adopted the semester system in the interests of scholarship and the entire curriculum has been revised to strengthen scholarship and meet the challenges of the times. Scholarship has been given the recognition it deserves at Brigham Young University and an Honors Program instituted to give special attention to the gifted students.

We also count among the outstanding achievements of this decade the organization of three Brigham Young University stakes of the Church. The original twelve wards have expanded to 28. Spiritual benefits of this program to students have been incalculable.

Again, let me express my gratitude to loyal students and faculty, to faithful members of the Church, to the generous Board of Trustees and my industrious and devoted colleagues in the administration for advancement of God's work at this institution.

President  
Ernest L. Wilkinson

## Decade Near For BYU's Engineering

The engineering program of Brigham Young University was begun in 1951. No Mechanical Engineering faculty members were on campus until the fall of 1953 when Dr. L. K. Baxter joined the faculty. At this time the first engineering class was in its third year of the five-year program. Brother Baxter was the only faculty member until Dr. John M. Simonson joined the faculty. Emphasis was primarily on building the curriculum and laboratory facilities and then emphasis was continued for several years. During this time Mechanical Engineering was a part of the Engineering Science Department, which was headed by Dr. John J. Simonson. The responsibilities and scope of the department were sufficiently large that in 1956 the Department of Mechanical Engineering Science was formed with Dr. Baxter as the chairman.

**DURING THE** intervening years the faculty grew to its present size of six members and the undergraduate program and laboratories were built. During the past two years research and advanced development work has been emphasized. Currently, the department has approximately \$10,000 worth of outside sponsored research activity. In the fall of 1960 accreditation of the department by the Engineering Council for Professional Development was obtained. This means that the department is recognized by the professional societies of engineering as being fully qualified in engineering education. In addition, a Masters Degree Program was instituted with eight graduate students enrolled.

**THE DEPARTMENT**, in conjunction with the other Engineering Departments, sponsors an annual Symposium on Engineering Techniques, at which eminent authorities in the field are invited to present papers on recent advancements in their specialties. This year the special guest lecturer in the field will be Dr. Maurice Zucrow of Purdue University, one of the world's leading authorities in Rocket Propulsion.



**FIRST EXPEDITION LEAVES**—Brigham Young Academy Exploring Expedition members of April 13, 1960 line up outside Provo before leaving for South America.

## Y Bookkeeping History Dates Back to 1875

Within a very short time after Brigham Young Academy was founded in 1875, bookkeeping was taught. It was mentioned in the second report issued on the school's operations. At least, in 1881 an itinerant teacher of bookkeeping came to the Academy and a class was taught. In 1921 the College of Commerce and Business Administration was organized with Accounting and Business Administration as one of the divisions. In the school year 1932-33, the department was divided to become the Departments of Accounting and the Department of Business Administration. If V. Hoyt was Department Head until 1951-52 when Robert J. Smith was appointed. He served until the end of the school year 1954-55.

Joseph T. Beasley served as chairman of the department during 1955-56 and was called from that position to serve as President in the Mexican Mission. Dr. Verlan Anderson served as chairman from 1956-57 until June of 1959, at which time Robert J. Smith was reappointed as chairman.

## Summer School Program Is Nearly 70 Years Old

In the summer of 1932, Principal Cliff instituted an "Academy Summer School" in the State of Utah. The summer school was established for the purpose of furnishing to elementary and secondary teachers, who were engaged during the regular school year, an opportunity of their profession.

**THE SUCCESS** of the first summer school warranted another one for the next summer. The season of 1933 was held only from August 7 to 18 but was even more successful than the one of 1932. There were over 500 professional teachers in attendance.

Although school started in 1892 summer school was very irregular for many years. The first of the regular duration sessions was held from June 2 to August 23, 1932. It was a twelve-week summer school consisting of two six-week terms—the first of its kind in the West.

**IT WAS FELT** by some people that the summer school sessions were of too short a duration for a certificate to be diplomaed in. This objection was met by the lengthened term and the thoroughness of the work undertaken.

Classes were held six days a week and the college credits earned were accepted for college certificates or diplomas in place of an examination—subject for subject.

**DEVOTIONALS** and forum lectures have been an important aspect of the University summer

Dept. Organized in 1945 . . .

## Y Expeditions Add to Archaeology

As one of President Howard S. McDonald's first official acts, he created in 1945 a Chair of Archaeology.

LATE IN 1946 the William Galt Collection of Middle American Linguistic Documents was purchased by order of the Board of Trustees. This gave BYU the potentiality of becoming a leading center of research in such fields as the decipherment of Maya hieroglyphics.

An academic "Department of Archaeology" was created for the purpose of giving instruction in all the major fields of archaeology and with the special assignment of serving the University and the Latter-day Saint Church as a center for research and production in the fields of the archaeology of the Scriptures.

**SIX ARCHAEOLOGICAL** expeditions to Middle America

have been sent out by the Young University. The first of 1949-50 was led by Benjamin Cliff, George Q. Cannon, and others. The second expedition, led by Cliff, was to the Gulf of Mexico.

The expedition of 1954, the leadership of Dr. J. M. Simonson, was made important by the discovery of a wall of the early Olmec civilization at the site of San Juan, Chiapas, which dates at least to the early Olmec period and may be the earliest Tula of the Olmec and Indian civilizations.

In 1964, a BYU expedition excavated the ruins of a southern Chacoan archaeological site in the Usumacinta River.

In 1965, a BYU expedition excavated the ruins of a Chacoan archaeological site in the Xucmalpete jungle of Chiapas.

The 1965 BYU expedition to the ruins of the Middle America—the ruins on which advanced Chacoan civilizations were taken as early as 1000 B.C. This expedition made additional excavations of a Chacoan site and discovered a Chacoan site.

The 1965 expedition under the direction of Dr. J. M. Simonson, left the campus in May, 1965. The expedition was to the ruins of the Chacoan site in the Xucmalpete jungle of Chiapas.

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## Agriculture Econ. Dept. Is Youngest in College

Youngest in the College of Business and Agricultural Sciences is the Agricultural Economics Department. For many years, it was the stepchild of the College of Commerce.

ONLY A limited number of

courses were offered. These were taught by faculty members primarily from Agronomy, Animal Husbandry, and Economics.

Dr. Ivan L. Corbridge was the first Agricultural Economist to be employed by the university. He joined the faculty in 1933. The department really "became of age" in 1944 when it was transferred to the College of Business and Agricultural Sciences. Dr. Corbridge was made chairman and has continued to serve in this capacity to the present time.

**THE AGRICULTURAL** Economics Department is concerned with all areas of study that influence the profit of the farm. It is the general agricultural industry. A good background is encouraged in the other agricultural departments of the college.

If the student is interested in management and agribusiness, he is also encouraged in the additional areas of theory, banking and finance, statistics and accounting. An increasing number of students are finding good employment opportunities in agribusiness, i.e., businesses involving agriculture.

Formed in 1956 . . .

## Political Science Dept. Grows Reflects Widespread Interest

Brigham Young University's Department of Political Science was formed from the Department of History and Political Science in 1956.

Stewart L. Grow as chairman. Prior to the formation of the department there were 30 political science majors at BYU.

The growth in majors in these five years has been 4% times as fast as the University growth.

**THIS RAPID** growth is probably accounted for by the increased interest in government and politics resulting from the increasing importance of government in people's lives, an increasing supply of good jobs for political science majors, especially those in public administration and international fields, a departmental program which has suited the needs of the students, and a good record on the part of the students who have won fellowships in graduate work in political science and in

law schools at the universities in the nation. **THE UNIVERSITY** of Law School has been a success story. The BYU students who have established BYU scholarship aid by Stewart L. Grow in recognition of the desirability of law.

The BYU has recently listed an Institute of Law. Stewart L. Grow as Director. Mary is the new Chairman of the Political Science Department. The Institute of Law can offer an on-campus program toward a Master's degree for people interested in law. The Institute of Law will provide a wide range of services, including career, federal, state, and the foreign service, and the management of Political Science and related departments.

Benjamin Cliff

Under Benjamin Cliff's administration from 1957 to 1963 steps were taken towards becoming a university. President Cliff sponsored the first South American expedition to study archaeology and the Book of Mormon and led it himself. Other finds of his administration: the school paper was started, school colors were chosen, the first summer school was held, and the Training School was dedicated.

## Publications Committee Selects Catalog Work

to 1956 no centralized  
ion of general Univer-

sity publications existed, except  
for a faculty committee appointed  
to prepare each year's general  
catalog for the press.

In establishing the office of  
University Publications, President  
Ernest L. Wilkinson assigned  
the following responsibilities:  
The Office of University  
Publications is to make certain  
that all publications which reach  
the public, whether on or off  
campus, are accurate and cor-  
rect in every respect, represent-  
ing the University well as an in-  
stitution of higher learning.

IN ADDITION, a number of  
publications are to be the direct  
responsibility of this office —  
the general catalog of courses,  
college brochures, commence-  
ment and dedicatory brochures,  
a directory of LDS educators,  
the University yearbook, the  
University handbook, and other  
similar publications.

To enable the office to fulfill  
its responsibilities all material  
published with University funds  
is to be channeled through this  
office before being sent to the  
press.

Since beginning operations in  
1956 staff members of the Of-  
fice of University Publications  
have edited and proofread a ver-  
itable mountain of material. Al-  
though proofreading remains the  
responsibility of those originat-  
ing each publication, all copy is  
read by the office staff, and  
either page proof or blueprint  
copies again are checked at this  
office.

## Dr. Maeser Teaches First Languages

Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the first  
president of Brigham Young Uni-  
versity, was also the first teacher  
of foreign languages at BYU. In  
addition to his native German,  
he taught Greek and Latin.

By 1885 J.G. Nelson and Ferd-  
inand Lara were appointed to  
assist Brother Maeser in the  
teaching of languages. The  
courses offered included three  
years of Latin; two years of

French, German, and Spanish;  
and one year of Greek.

For many years French, Span-  
ish, German, Latin and Greek  
were the only languages taught  
at BYU. The list now includes  
fourteen languages: Arabic,  
Chinese, French, German, Greek,  
Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Latin,  
Norwegian, Portuguese, Russian,  
Spanish and Egyptian.

TO HELP CARRY out its goal  
of training students to under-  
stand and speak foreign lan-  
guages in addition to reading and  
writing, the BYU Language De-  
partment operates one of the  
largest language laboratories in  
the intermountain area.

In addition to its academic  
program the Language Depart-  
ment sponsors a number of  
special projects. One of these is  
an annual Festival of Foreign  
Languages for all high schools  
in the state of Utah. Last year  
2600 students came to the BYU  
campus for this event.

ANOTHER PROJECT is a  
summer school institute for the  
in-service training of high school  
teachers of foreign languages.  
The BYU institute is carried on  
without the aid of federal sub-  
sidies.

A third is the establishment  
of foreign language summer  
schools in Mexico City, and in  
Quebec, Canada. This year the  
program will be expanded to in-  
clude foreign residence pro-  
grams for BYU students in Mad-  
rid, Spain; Vienna, Austria; and  
Paris, France.

TOTAL enrollment in the  
BYU Language Department has  
increased more than 60 percent  
during the past three years, from  
1300 to 2600.

## Indian Students Come to BYU, Form Tribe of Many Feathers

As Indians have begun to move  
more and more into the main  
stream of American life, they  
have also begun to attend college  
in a steadily increasing stream  
rather than as occasional individ-  
uals. Since World War II particu-  
larly, Indian tribes in the United  
States have become acutely aware  
of the values of higher education.

As the Church renewed and ex-  
panded its missionary efforts  
among Indians, it was only nat-  
ural that some LDS Church-  
related Indian students would begin  
to come to the Brigham Young  
University.

BY 1950 there were enough  
Indian students on campus that  
they, together with a few re-  
turned Southwest Indian mis-  
sionaries, organized the Tribe of  
Many Feathers as a geographical  
unit (with certainly the most in-  
clusive geography!) on campus.

Dr. Brigham D. Madsen served  
as the faculty sponsor of this  
group from 1953 to 1955 when he  
was succeeded by Dr. S. Lyman  
Tyler who still serves as the  
Chairman of the Indian Educa-  
tion Committee.

BEGINNING WITH the school  
year 1954-55, the Indian Educa-  
tion Committee came into exist-  
ence and for the first time a lim-

ited number of grants and aids  
for Indian students were autho-  
rized.

In 1956-57 the Indian Education  
Program became a firmly estab-  
lished part of the University as  
the number of students increased  
to 49 and a part-time Adviser to  
Indian Students was appointed to  
be the staff of the Dean of Students.

AS THE University demonstra-  
ted its interest in providing in-  
creased opportunities in higher  
education for Indian young peo-  
ple by expanding its program of  
financial assistance, it found that  
its interest and financial support  
was more than matched by the  
tribes and families of the Indian  
students themselves.

FALL SEMESTER 47 Indian  
students, representing 27 differ-  
ent tribes in 13 states and Can-  
ada, registered.

Attending school has become  
something of a family affair as  
demonstrated by the Senecas  
from New York. First to come  
was Loretta, who graduates this  
year from the School of Nursing,  
followed by Martin, one of the  
outstanding sophomore tackles  
on this year's football squad and  
presently serving in the Central  
States Mission. The latest addi-  
tion is Carolyn, a freshman ma-  
joring in art.



George H. Brimhall

all 16, 1904, after hav-  
ing been university presi-  
dent at South America, George  
H. Brimhall was appointed presi-  
dent of the University of Utah.

BYU. He served for  
15 years, until July 1, 1921.  
His student of Karl  
Maeser, Dr. Brimhall felt  
that the prime purpose was  
to save the Saints, "Tem-  
ple" was published by the  
University and the Art Bldg.  
located.



Block plan classes now beginning in  
Romeo-ology 463. Prerequisite: a visit  
to Knight's

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Each item is designed to serve you through years of correct dressing!





Air view of campus taken this fall shows results of university meet growing demands of the country's largest Church-affiliated

## Bureau Locates Needed Jobs For Y Students

Jobs! That's the one word around which the University's Placement Bureau revolves.

This is the campus center for students seeking part-time employment while going to school, for seniors who are looking for employment after graduation, for industry spokesmen who are seeking qualified employees and for school districts wanting more teachers.

This is the campus center for local businessmen, housewives, farmers or others who want to hire students for anything from baby-sitters to engineering assistants. Brigham Young University departments wishing either part-time or full-time employees or alumni who are seeking new job opportunities also look to Placement for help.

**LAST YEAR** more than 13,000 jobs were listed with the Placement Bureau. Approximately 500 company officials visited the campus and conducted more than 5,800 interviews and nearly 5,800 individual applications were processed through Placement Bureau records.

But, primarily placement activities can be summarized in five different areas: placement of seniors in jobs after graduation, placement of students in part-time employment while they are in school, placement of alumni graduates who seek new positions or employment, and employment of non-academic staff for the university.

In Tenth Year . . .

## AFROTC Program Serves Students

June 11, 1951 was the birthday of the Department of Air Science at Brigham Young University. Lieutenant Colonel Jesse E. Stay of the United States Air Force was assigned as the first Professor of Air Science.

Assistant to Colonel Stay were Major H. P. Anderson and Captain Charles K. Adams. These three officers laid the initial groundwork in the establishment of the Air Force Reserve Officers Training Corps on the campus.

**THE FIRST** year's enrollment of the AFROTC unit included approximately 1000 students. The Air Force furnished the ex-

cesses the new blue uniforms, textbooks and other equipment required for the Air Science curriculum.

In August, the Arnold Air Society, a campus honorary unit, was initiated into the cadet corps. The first unit consisted of 70 BYU cadets. The girls' drill team and marching units.

**THE SPONSOR** corps was organized as a campus service unit and an auxiliary to the cadet corps. The first unit consisted of 70 BYU cadets. The girls' drill team and marching units.

They accompany the Air Force Base tours, take in drill meet and attend functions with the cadets.

By 1951, they had the same to Angel Fila affiliated with the national organization.

An AFROTC sponsor program was initiated on twice a week. Attendance mandatory for freshmen and the general students invited to attend.

**THE AFROTC** program provides late basic and a course. The basic course, including the first two college, gives the cadets opportunity to learn about Force while dealing with not a noncommissioned cadet.

The curriculum consisting an understanding organization and operation of the Air Force and part in such AFROTC extracurricular activities as ball team, field trips, and various functions.

**THE ADVANCED** consisting of the last two college gives the cadets of training in Air Force. Each month each class taking more than \$500.00 two years four weeks camp at an Air Force with all expenses paid. In addition all training equipment and an opportunity to earn a Second Lieutenant in Force Reserve upon completion of the course and pass duty during active and further training and ex-



Franklin S. Harris

A student of George H. Brimhall, Dr. Harris succeeded him and served as president from July 1, 1921 to June 30, 1945, a total of 24 years—the longest term of any president. During his administration the school was organized into five colleges, the Graduate school was organized, the Great Library, Y Stadium, Allen Hall, Amanda Knight Hall, and Joseph Smith Bldg. were completed.

### NOW YOU KNOW -

The largest reservoir in the United States is Lake Mead at Hoover Dam in Arizona and Nevada. Its capacity is 29,310,000 acre feet. —(UPI)

## Economics Dept. History Starts With First Courses in 1895-6

Political Economy, the first course in Economics at Brigham Young University Academy, was taught during the 1895-96 academic year. This course was continued until 1899 when it was changed to Descriptive Economics with Bryant S. Hunkley as the instructor. After the year 1908, John C. Swenson was the sole instructor for several years.

In the academic year 1920-1921, a Department of History and Economics was organized. The title was changed to the Department of History and Social Sciences in 1928. In 1931 it became known as the Department of Economics, Sociology and Commerce. Professor Swenson and Earl J. Glade were the instructors.

In 1931 Economics became a separate department under the

new College of Commerce. During the 1920's and the early 1930's, Professor John C. Swenson and Elmer Miller were the principal faculty members.

In 1935, Agricultural Economics was made a separate department and transferred to the College of Biological and Agricultural Sciences. Ivan Corbridge was made chairman of the new department, but continued to serve the Economics Department on a part-time basis. Beginning the academic year 1941-42, the department will offer a Bachelor of Science Degree in both the College of Business and the College of Humanities and Social program is being expanded to include a junior college teaching degree.



ion. Big as campus is, plans call for even more expansion to  
 Photo by Frank Jense.



CIRCA 1930 air view taken from about the same point as the one at top of page shows library, Maeser Bldg., and one story of Brimhall Bldg. — then a mechanical arts shop.



## Instruction Dept. Grows to Fit Needs

The Department of Instruction came into being in September, 1955, as a department in the College of Education. It now includes the Divisions of Elementary Instruction, College Instruction, and General Instruction.

**THE NEWLY** formed Department of Instruction was first headed by Arthur D. Browne in September, 1955. In January 1956, Sterling G. Callahan succeeded Arthur D. Browne, serving as Department chairman until June, 1958 at which time he was named Chairman. He served in this capacity until June, 1958 when C. Christensen assumed the Chairmanship of the Department of Instruction in June, 1958 and heads that Department at the present time.

**THE CURRICULUM** Library source of current textbooks, periodicals, courses of study, pamphlets, student-prepared units, and other usable materials. The facilities of this library are available to staff members at all times. The Children's Literature Room and Elementary Art Room also afford opportunities for staff research and study in these areas.

An Brigham Young University entered a phase of dramatic expansion shortly after 1950, it became apparent that the very large number of students seeking certification as teachers would require the establishment of an information-dispersing center concerned with the problems of prospective teachers. In 1956 a Records Office was organized and operated as an appendage of the Department of Instruction. One year later this office was relocated and given the title of the Teacher Certification Office. It serves the needs of all undergraduate students, regardless of location in the University, who seek elementary or secondary certification.

**LONG BEFORE** the war years of the 1940's the forerunners of the Department of Instruction maintained a close working relationship with the Elementary and Secondary Laboratory Schools on lower campus. Although the specific functions of the laboratory schools in relationship to college level courses have changed slightly, the close ties of this necessary relationship have remained.

Until recently the first phase of student teaching was taken care of in the Laboratory School. At the present time, however, all Students Teaching Office which was established in 1958

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Howard S. McDonald

**President McDonald** served the university from July 1, 1945 to Oct. 26, 1949; a major expansion program was carried out during his term. A temporary women's dorm was remodelled into what is now the Social Hall. Knight-Mann Hall was constructed and Eyring Science Center was begun and almost completed. Temporary housing and department facilities were also brought to campus.

## Visual Aids Dept. Has Noted Start

Establishment of an audio-visual program was an eventful episode in the history of Brigham Young University. It was known as Department of Audio-Visual Communication in 1952 and achieved professional status in 1953 under the auspices of Ellsworth Dent, an audio-visual expert from the University of Kansas.

During its short but dynamic period of existence, the audio-visual program has been known by several titles. It is now known as Department of Audio-Visual Communication in short DAVC.

**THE AUDIO-VISUAL** program was initiated with a hopeful but modest beginning consisting of one full-time man and two part-time students. It operated with one old 35 millimeter portable projector which had been found in the vault of the Secretary-Treasurer's Office in the Education Building on lower campus, and a film library consisting of several filmstrips and 121 silent film titles which the University had managed to obtain through various sources.

Coming to the current audio-visual scene, we find that in contrast to the one thousand catalog distribution in 1954, about 28,000 copies are now distributed throughout the United States. We find six thousand sound films replacing the original 121 silent titles. Over 1100 filmstrips plus an additional 1100 tapes embellish the library facilities. Four hundred and fifty quizes of audio-visual equipment fill the needs of an ultra modern audio-visual program.

**TO PERMIT** this expansion it was necessary to leave the "closet facilities" on lower campus. The first move was to the Macer Building and thence to more expansive quarters in the North Building. After these transitional migrations, 1953 found DAVC permanently located in the South Wing of the Herald H. Clark Student Service Center.

From the three original personnel servicing the audio-visual program, the staff has grown to nineteen full-time members and seventy part-time employees.



**HOMECOMING FLOAT**—Students at the turn of the century might not have had gold-painted faces and red cellophane trappings, but crowds turned out to watch

the parade anyway. This spiritually themed float was built on a wagon and was drawn by horses.

## Games, Facilities Tell Development

At the turn of the century most schools were content to match their athletic teams against nearly any kind of competition that was available. High schools, the local fire house teams, and other groups were part of the schedule.

Of course physical education was a part of the school's program from the beginning and games and contests figured in student activity.

Football, or what we know today as football, moved onto the scene in the late '30's, and other sports were also introduced as the demands for an organized athletic program increased.

Today the University's athletic department fields teams in football, basketball, baseball,

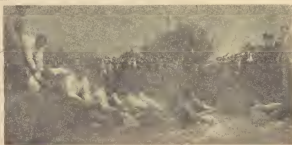
track and field, wrestling, tennis, golf, gymnastics, and a variety of other sports on the intercollegiate level. Not included in the above is an intramural program of even broader scope.

Serious injuries on the field of battle forced the school to drop football, and it wasn't until 1922 that the game was resumed.

But if any sport can be credited with capturing the interest of the public, it is BYU's basketball. Dating back to the time before the immortal Alma Richards, BYU's team has always been representative. Richards, who was an Olympic medal winner and All-American basketball player, was followed by another great, Clint Laysen of track and field fame.

Basketball reached an all-time high under Stan Watts' 1951 team, which won the National Invitational Tournament championship with the likes of Mel Hutchins, Roland Mason, Joe Ruckey, and Harold Christensen. But it wasn't until after the Cougars won a national title that they had a fieldhouse capable of accommodating the crowds who were beginning to show a fanatical interest in the game.

The George Albert Smith Fieldhouse, which was dedicated nine years ago, is still one of the finest athletic plants in the nation. It will hold about 11,000 fans for a basketball game, and the new extension added last year offers indoor facilities for football, track, baseball and other activities.



**OLD-TIME TUG-OF-WAR** — Founders Day used to be a rip snortin' time, filled

with traditional activities. Oct. 16, 1913, was no exception. Losers were all wet.

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After hours (openings) in a wide and wonderful selection of sportswear. Precision tailoring and materials. Mail-order service. Daven's Sportswear. \$10.95 to \$19.95.

These reed-narrow, pleated slacks are the very last addition to the smart fan of H-I-S college-gear catalog. All the merits of a pair are combined with the of a pair of hellfire trousers to assuage you of the hottest thing spring.

Don't envy H-I-S... join "Club" of the coolest men on campus now!



**Knight**  
MEN'S SHOES

77 N. University PR 5

## Zoology, Entomology Move to Brimhall Bldg.

Curriculum of the Zoology and Entomology department appeared in the 1925-26 catalog. Dr. Vasco M. Tanner, head of the new department, led by Drs. Charles H. Carver, G. Merrill, and L. N. Oakes. The latter three were local practicing physicians who taught the courses in anatomy and physiology on a part-time basis.

Under the administration of Dr. M. Tanner, the department witnessed a steady growth in curriculum, facilities, and staff. For a period of about four years, the department was housed on the second floor of the Education Building on the campus.

In 1935 the present Brimhall building was completed by adding stories to the old Mechanics

Building, and the Department of Zoology and Entomology was moved to this building.

FOLLOWING the general pattern of the university, the enrollment of students in the department has steadily increased over the years. During the school year 1958-59, about 3,000 students received instruction in the department compared with about 750 in 1946. To care for these students it has been necessary to continually add to the laboratory equipment and materials.

Over the years, staff and students have contributed many thousands of natural history specimens to the collections which are so essential to adequate teaching in this area of learning. These collections now include large and cataloged collections of mammals, birds and their eggs, reptiles, fishes, marine invertebrates, insects and

Throughout its history staff members and advanced students have been active in research and in the publication of scientific articles. At present, several members of the staff hold substantial research grants from outside sources.

## Recruiters Beat Brush For BYU

A vigorous recruiting system might be one of the reasons for the skyrocketing attendance records at Brigham Young University.

Employing personal visits, literature and a special newsletter, Dale Nelson, head of the recruiting service, contacts almost every senior high school in Utah. In addition, he contacts schools in southern Idaho, Colorado, and parts of Wyoming, Arizona and Nevada to spread information and stimulate interest in the Provo school.

This year was begun about four years ago and has been expanding rapidly. By recruiting, Nelson means that information about the educational opportunities, environment, standards and excellent academic standing of BYU are made known to graduating seniors.

"We begin by sending letters to each student before I visit the school," said Mr. Nelson.

During his visit Mr. Nelson talks with students and answers their questions about BYU. "I emphasize the environment and ideals of the University. I also hit the high points of academic standards, honors program, assembly programs, student organizations and the opportunities for religious participation in the three stake organization."

The question period allows students to ask pertinent questions concerning housing, scholarships, admission requirements, employment opportunities and course offerings.

"We do not use scholarships as a recruiting device; they are merely a talking point," said Mr. Nelson.

Following his visit, Mr. Nelson sends follow-up information and letters to interested students. Congratulatory messages are sent to students receiving scholarships. The Senior Guide, special newsletter is also mailed to students.

No figures are available as to the exact influence the recruiting program has on high school seniors planning to attend some college.

In a study conducted with students who were attending the Y, however, one-third of the group said that their decision to come to BYU was definitely influenced by the recruiting service and the information provided by that service.

## Home Economics Gives Way To Family Living

Courses in home management and in housing were taught in the former department of Home Economics which was dissolved with the creation of the College of Family Living in 1958.

At that time two departments of the Home and Housing and Design existed separately but in 1950 were combined to create the existing department of Home and Home Management.

Taught in this department are three major areas: house planning, interior decoration with its related arts, and home management. Future plans include an expansion of all three areas, notably with an attempt to integrate the contribution of each toward the greater creation and control of the ideal home.



DUSTY—Not many students, even some unit members, remember the days of 1951 when flour, molasses and mustard reigned supreme.

Here in Utah . . .

## Agriculture Is Basic Industry

Agriculture has always been a basic industry among the Mormon people. It is for this reason the founders of the Brigham Young Academy and the faculty introduced agricultural courses in the curriculum in the early years of the Academy. A beginning was made in 1886, when courses in Animal Husbandry were offered for the first time.

In 1906 increased emphasis was given to agriculture in the curriculum when the School of Agriculture was established as one of seven schools in the Academy and it was placed under the able leadership of Dr. John A. Whitsoe and Franklin S. Harris.

PROF. H. GRANT IVINS served as head of the department until 1945 and during this time he gave special emphasis to poultry work which was the basis for a growing and important industry in Utah during this period.

Under the leadership of Grant S. Richards a small dairy herd was started on property acquired by the University on North Canyon Road. This small beginning in dairy husbandry has expanded until at the present time the University maintains a herd of approximately 140 milk cows and BYU has become widely known for its excellent dairy

cattle and students from far and wide come to the campus for training in dairy husbandry.

A program whereby individual students could have project animals of their choice (beef, sheep, swine or poultry) to care for and feed, was initiated in 1953 and 1954. In this program the student has full responsibility of the animals under guidance of the animal husbandry staff members. They are also permitted to bring their own dairy cows and use facilities provided. This has served to give the students good practical training along with and as a supplement to the class work and it has increased the interest of the students materially.

In 1957 the University bought a large farm of approximately 800 acres a mile and one half south and east of Spanish Fork. This is being developed as a demonstration and training farm where students can learn to put into practice the technical information they are taught in the classroom. The number of students actually employed in agricultural pursuits is decreasing but the type of training that is required is beginning to be more technical and specialized, and it is in this direction that emphasis is being placed at the present time in the Animal Husbandry Department.

## Geography Dept. Looks to Library For Storage Space

Geography was taught on campus as a part of the Geology Department for many years. The present department was established in 1955, with Professor Elliott Tuttle as chairman and with Albert Fish and Robert Layton as members of the staff.

CURRICULUM was expanded to offer training to become professional geographers and to those wishing to teach. A special course, Geography and World Affairs, was introduced to offer a general survey of world geography on a college level for students in all departments.

SINCE 1955 the department has made great progress in obtaining maps, cartographic equipment, and a large number of books and periodicals in the library. During 1961-62 it is anticipated that more adequate space for the department will enable the addition of more equipment and the better use of that now on hand. Space in the new library for filing and use of the 25,000 maps now in storage will be a major asset.

## Food Services Responsible For Feeding Y

The Department of Brigham Young University Food Services consists of five cafeterias, three bars, concessions, catering service, vending operation and canteen.

Food Service Director is assisted by eleven other administrators, each of whom are in several positions responsible for specific function. There are 11 time cooks and 270 staff employees.

EVERY STAFF meetings held to keep abreast of each other. Constant watch is kept on current best food buys and a purchased on a bid basis quality of product as well as price kept in mind.

In the past decade the growth of the department and the development of the Food Service Department. The one major addition was the new Cannon Center of a national merit award.

OTHER cafeterias are in the buildings and locations they have been in for some but they too, have realized change and modernization better, and more efficient service has been placed in of the existing cafeterias to facilitate good nourishment for the patron. Revamping and redecorating has been with the idea of "putting a face on an old place."

## Christen Jensen

Christen Jensen acted as president of Brigham Young University during 1939-40 and Dr. Harold spent a year and again from November 1, 1949, until the early of 1951. His two periods of administration were characterized by an emphasis on scholarship and a meticulous advance of proper university standards. Under his leadership the Frying Science was completed and started.

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AFTER SHAVE LOTION

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THIS YEAR WE HAVE PROVIDED PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT FOR 89 STUDENTS, THUS MAKING POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO CONTINUE THEIR EDUCATION

## Some Things You Should Know About The Bookstore

We have operated on campus for over forty years to provide books, supplies, gifts, etc. to students as efficiently and conveniently as possible.



We are a department of Brigham Young University. The store's policies are formulated by a Board of Directors appointed by the president.



Our earnings go to the University for use in projects that directly benefit the students. For example, Bookstore earnings were largely responsible for the fine Brigham Young University Stadium, adjacent Athletic Fields, and other facilities. Right now they are being used to pay for the Student Service Center, which houses the Student Offices, etc.

We encourage the use of the store as an educational device. Some of our commerce classes use it as a laboratory, and we give valuable training and experience to student employees in such things as merchandising, salesmanship, accounting, secretarial practice, and display.



Most items, including books, are sold at prices established by the manufacturers. Other items are sold at the price we would use if we were in a highly competitive area. It is not our policy, however, to be price cutters.



Textbooks, which may seem expensive, carry a much lower mark-up than anything else in the store. We buy all the used books we can get to help save students' money.

ALL EARNINGS HELP BUILD

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY



daily universe  
*Galaxy*  
Vol. 1, No. 1, April 7, 1981



In the deed of trust, which governed the founding of the Brigham Young Academy, it is specified "that the Bible, and other standard works of the Church shall be among the regular textbooks, and that nothing shall be taught in any way conflicting with the principles of the Gospel."

When Karl G. Mauser was called by Brigham Young, Dec. 8, 1828, to take over the reins of the new Church academy, he was given no definite instructions as to how he should proceed.

A few days later, before he started for Provo, Dr. Mauser called at the office of President Young and asked for final instructions. Brother Brigham replied, "I want you to remember that you ought not to teach even the alphabet or the multiplication tables without the spirit of God. That is all. God bless you. Good bye."

President David O. McKay has restated this philosophy in his instructions to students attending the Brigham Young University. "You should come to a knowledge that the purpose of life is not mere existence or pleasure or fame or wealth, but the perfection of humanity through individual achievement under the guidance of God's inspiration."

A reliance on God's influence through the years, coupled with the efforts of men possessing vision—aware of this school's destiny—have resulted in a unique university. Today, BYU is the largest church-affiliated university in the United States.



# GALAXY STAFF

Vol. 1, No. 1

Glen Davis

Don Woodward

Rita Wheeler

Millard Wade

Photographers

April 7, 1961

Faculty Adviser

Editor-in-Chief

Managing Editor

Magazine Editor

Gary Hopkinson

Larry Letimer

Helo Gonzales

Our cover: Mark and Mike Morgan, sons of BYU students Kent and Rae Morgan, oversee construction on BYU's booming campus—perhaps with the thought that they will someday take part in the university's proud tradition of service to the Church—photo by Gary Hopkinson.

## Book Collection awaits Move to New Library

In a few short months, the book collection of the Brigham Young University will be transferred to the new building in what will undoubtedly be the largest massing of books ever attempted in the state.

The new home of the library will be a vast change in the academic life of the University.

At present, the library is a small beginning as an academic building, with a library shelved in the principal's office, to a unit with potentially the finest in the state is the story of the growth of the BYU.

The library when occupied will be the finest facilities in the Basin area for the maintenance of books and the convenience of patrons. The building is a few feet short of the length of a football field.

ALTHOUGH, its five floors will stretch over  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile. Its seating capacity will be 3,000 with special facilities for group study, seminar, typing, and study or the near-blind and blind. The exception of the Special Collections Area the entire library will be an open stack. Students will be able to choose the books they read.

THE BYU, this "modern" library is like turning back the clock. The first academy library was a browsing library. There was no catalog to suggest sources. Students looked up material until they found the information. Often they were guided by other books

which they came upon and thus broadened their horizons.

Such is to be hoped for in the new library. Accommodations will be so spacious that many students will find that they will wish to change their study habits, making the library the center of their working day.

TO PROTECT the rare books in the library's collections and for the comfort of the patrons, the entire building will be air-conditioned and humidity controlled. This will also aid in protecting the library's collection of original manuscripts pertaining to the business and social history of the West.

In addition to books and manuscripts of the library will be utilized for classroom space.

AS SPACIOUS as the new building may appear, it is, in the final analysis, the book collection which will determine its worth to the University, and to the stu-

dents. There are many fine research collections in the library's book collection at the present time.

To mention only a few, there are the Burns Collection and the Melville Collection which constitute as complete sets of the writings of these authors as it is possible to obtain.

BROAD coverage is given to Utah and Mormon material which is an area of particular interest. The Hafen Collection is rich in Western Americana. The recently announced Wilkinson Indian Collection is designed to provide research material on all phases of Indian life and culture.

All these collections are dynamic and the extent of their growth is limited only by the numbers of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles published on the particular subject and the availability of funds to secure them.



Two floors of the new library will be underground. Steel beams, which will support the third floor, form a cross-like effect.

new library, academic hub of the university.





If the track were located where it used to be, it would run through the middle of the Smith Ballroom. Before the Smith Bldg. was constructed track and field events were "on the hill." Since then they've been moved to Cougar Stadium area; indoor meets and practices are held in the new fieldhouse extension.

These demure BYU misses, enveloped in the style of the day, didn't change into abbreviated costumes for athletic activities. At the turn of the century the maidens changed into gym bloomers at home, pulled on a skirt, took off skirts at the school practice room and repeated the process for the homeward trek.



## Women's PE Dept Out-Grows Space

Some alumni will remember the dedication of the "Ladies' Gymnasium" when it was completed in 1913 at a cost of \$39,000. The train on the building carries the date (1912) which was the beginning of the structure.

A picture of the dedication shows a few toasts and a small assemblage of students gathered on the dusty road. Ladies in skirts and wide-brimmed hats, men in tight sleeved short coat suits wearing stiff straw hats and horses harness carriages look on. One hundred and eighty registered students gloried in the new facilities provided for the thirty or forty girls.

### East in The West

The white and blue proudly reported its name of November 5, 1913, "No institution is taking better care of its girls than the BYU year we have the finest ladies gymnasium in the state, and the best school dance floor in the West."

Physical education and social activities continued through the years with the additions of basketball, school dances, matinees and the Prom within the walls of the gymnasium.

### Too Bouncy

The springy floor proved to be too responsive to the tread of many feet at the social dance. Blocks were placed under the floor on top of supporting pillars in the basement in order to stabilize the spring floor against the weight movement which fell in time to the music.

The student enrollment has continued to grow through the years until at the present time there are two continuous classes for women's physical education majors. These courses are made combined sports skills, fitness and agility gymnastics, tumbling, recreational sports representative background in all areas of physical education.

### "Spill Over"

In addition to use of the women's gymnasium, classwork must spill over into all areas where it can be obtained, and a great deal of devising has been done to provide an enriched program in physical education for women students. Schools, houses and local recreational facilities are utilized.

The old gym which was the men's gymnasium high school building is used by Women's Physical Education classes for 4 and 7 a.m. classes. Tennis on the west end of the fieldhouse for men's athletics is sometimes available for indoor activities.



J. F. Smith lays the corner of the Maeser Bldg. on ers' Day, 1909. Jesse, one of Brigham Young's chief benefactors, his right, hat in hand.

### ht Contributes, es Possible eser Memorial

ents and faculty of Brigham University purchased one-half acres on what is known as Temple Hill Provo City in 1907. This e provided a place for Maeser Memorial Bldg., was finished in 1911.

structure and furnishings \$130,000 of which the family contributed \$85,- the Maeser Bldg. was the ng of what we now know r campus

## Many Thanks B. Y. U.

It's "great" to live and do business in a college town, especially when the college is "on the upward move."

So once again,

**Many Thanks**

**Chuck Peterson Motors**

**Volkswagen**

**Complete Sales and Service**





Early stalwarts of the 1908 baseball team pose selfconsciously for an early photographer.

Forerunner of today's modern Industrial Education Building was a wooden shack where students learned the art of building wagon tongues and forging horse shoes—all very slicked up for the photographer.



## Dancing, Hike Filled Agenda In Early Day

Baseball teams on the campus were organized in the early days of the school when the game rapidly becoming America's popular sport. Almost every school and community then had a ball squad.

Football games appeared at academy while the school housed in the old ZCMI building. The game was associated "soccer" and was brought to the campus by a number of its converts to the Church. came to work in the woolen mills. Soon a large number of students were playing soccer.

The Church accepted dancing as a wholesome recreation. According to Prof. Roy "round dancing" or "c dancing" in the so-called position was looked upon with suspicion while square dancing was permitted and promoted. Gradually the "round or c dance" worked its way into the program when the waltz was permitted a few times each week. Principal Macer accepted the innovation rather reluctantly—he didn't waltz.



of the favorite days for pranks at the university has been Y Day. Here students wait oniversity Avenue to begin their fun-filledade to Provo Bench where they will put in a

full day's work picnicking, throwing legal firecrackers and running footraces. Coeds will undoubtedly chastely cover their ankles—as they do here.

## Pranksters Also Have Their Day

by Ed Geary

ite repeated threats (not idle) of expulsion from university for any activities ay to our standards of in- and sobriety, a great pranks have been pulled with varying degrees of —at Brigham Young Un-

the most part they have o ordinary that we can hize with the administra- opposition to them, but y some of the high-jinks ave won grudging admir- from President Wilkinson

### Chloroformed Cat

must have felt something iritation the night he akened by some students' version of "Kitten on the entitled "Kitten on the " What this composition in technique it made up volume, and—after all—is to come from some

### Halloween Pumpkin

iz, the creator of "Fea- must take the blame for enterprise of some ar- y-inclined students. They to give BYU its own "Pumpkin" one Hallo- using the observatory e science building for nvas. Eager (and humor- ytical plant men remov- orange paint before any ly-rising students could e masterpiece.

### A Best Seller

Students have since kept the paint-removers busy protecting the statue of Karl G. Maeser—who woke up one morning holding "Peyton Place" under his arm.

### Missing Pendulum

A "prank" that turned out to be rather expensive was the kidnapping of the Foucault Pendulum. It may have started out as fun, but the university's threats of prosecution must have resulted in some very nervous students holding the ball for weeks before they could finally drop it (much damaged) into the bot-any pond.

### Real Gone Bell

The "Old Y Bell" also had its troubles before it was provided with a nice, safe tower. After one disappearance it turned up (very conveniently) on the day of the football game when we finally

beat the University of Utah.

### Bother Brigham

One of the more interesting sights growing out of that long-awaited victory was of a multitude of students perched precariously on the Brigham Young monument at Main and South Temple brandishing pieces of goal posts at the indulgent police.

### The Unmentionables

And then there are the problems that arise out of the proximity of girls and boys at Helaman Halls. It seems inevitable that on nights when there is nothing else to do and the fellows are sitting around in idle bull sessions, somebody makes the innocent remark, "What we ought to do is go over to Budge Hall, and . . ."

Ah! But this is very bad. We don't talk about such things.

Growing With  
B. Y. U.

F. G. FERRE & SONS

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Early alarms and scrambled eggs provide a somewhat bleak beginning for most day school days.



In physics lab, George Redd works on a project.

## a day with one student

—photos by Helen Gonzales

George Redd, sophomore electrical engineering major from Sonora, Mexico, is a typical BYU student going through a typical day. He rises early to begin a busy schedule of brain-busting math classes, serious studying, devotional assembly, and finally finds time to relax with a favorite girl friend. Most students find their needs are filled in each a day as this—a day which won't vary much throughout the long months required to obtain a degree—and a wife.



At devotional George listens intently to the speaker.



Studying alone is the only way to absorb school's lessons.

ence for his chosen trade.

The perfect end of a near-perfect day.





Work day at Brigham Young University used to include mass evacuation to the Green bench farm, and the trek up Y Mountain to which present-day students are accustomed. Methods

for traveling to and from and work loads have changed, but the results of "Y Day" the same: a sense of devotion to the unives and a generous number of blisters.

## Big Block 'Y' Reigns as Loved Symbol

by Deanna Taylor

Three-quarters of a mile up the side of a mountain and commanding an impressive view of the valley below, the world's largest letter can be seen tilted at an angle of 27 degrees.

It is the "Y"—symbol of the Brigham Young University at Provo, Utah. According to the *Provo Herald*, the letter is doing a fine job of advertising; and 10,000 students are now enrolled at this, the largest church-affiliated school in the United States.

### Humble Beginning

The "Y" had a humble beginning as a plain capital letter, but on March 22, 1910, blocks were added at the base of the stem and the tips of the prongs to form the "block Y."

Thus it has stood for 52 years, annually receiving a repolishing by the Brigham Young University studentbody on "Y-Day." It is on this day that a long line of students may be seen on the mountainside passing buckets of whitewash and water up to the mammoth letter for its annual face wash.

### Gigantic Size

The size of the "Y" is never suspected, even by an expert. It is 384 feet long, 120 feet wide at the top, and 60 feet across at the base of the stem.

It has been the scene of many Founder's Day orations in the past, and the valley dwellers below could hear the low hum of the BYU studentbody as they stood by their cherished emblem to sing "All Hail the College That We Love."

### On Sleep Spot

The mountainside where the "Y"

### An Old Poem PAINT THE Y

Aye, paint the "Y"  
The grand old "Y"  
Give it new life and power,  
Let it an inspiration be,  
To us each busy hour.

Yes, paint the "Y."  
The bold old "Y."  
It is an emblem strong and true,  
It stands for youth and also  
Young,  
And even stands for you.

Then paint the "Y"  
The old block "Y."  
With courage strong and true,  
Let it an emblem over be,  
It's strength and cheer to you.

Oh, paint the "Y."  
The dear old "Y."  
With love and hope and tears,  
That we may look on it with joy  
Through all the coming years.

—Author Unknown

rests on is unusually steep, the type usually selected on a usually selected on a hillside a letter. Because of feet vantage spot, the "Y" noticed by all. Never a eastern train pass through without some interest in commenting about it on the mountainside.

The letter, to quote a student, "embodies the spirit of the yearning Y youth today."



Y Day 1960 featured a gang to pass buckets of wash up to the big "Y," were hurried down the refilling. A few seeds of the trip up and down the line.





ount going through the process of creation. of the buildings, including the D-dorms on till, were hauled down from the Ogden

Arsenal. The construction at the lower left is the basement of the Central Heating Plant.

## Wrecking Bars Make Progress on Y Campus

ms, Wymount, the North and the Speech Center borne to Brigham Young City Campus in 1946 and now all but Wymount are

to go was the North serve center of the Busi- pt., which stood in front e the library now stands on the scratch list of pro- as the Speech Center, collapsed under the on- of the wrecking crews he summer of 1960.

torn apart at the same ere several Wymount s to make room for at tunnels and the new al highway.

1960 saw the death of d-dorms. As soon as the vacated, the wreckers in. But the TOB's re- They were not long for mpus however. March v them going North on Originally from the Og- enal, they now reside at illiams, back in the mil- am which they were so ranked.

ey rest in peace.

are few, if any, who ot gladly trade those quarters for the more and tasteful accommo- elaman Halls.



Budge Hall, the newest campus student housing, finished last year and turned over to 234 women students.

The D-dorms had to go. The last ones remaining were transported to Camp Williams, out at Point of the Mountain.





A scene from this year's Youththeatre production of "Heidi." This play is but one of many which have been produced on the College Hall stage.

## Humor, Tale Typify History Of College Hall

The history of College Hall is filled with humorous and "farce" talent and folk and Dr. T. Earl Pardoe has been there and seen everything.

DR. PARDOE tells the birth of College Hall in when plays were still being sent in the Columbia. It wasn't until 1926 that drama was seen in College auditorium. The first year set play festival was staged first to be held in the West one of the largest in the United States.

For the festival, prominent Lynn Taylor in the first portable and no stage curtains. The curtains since used widely over the

ANOTHER "first" in College Hall was an automatic lighter, developed by Arnel via.

Dr. Pardoe recalls one of the humorous incidents occurred during the stage an early production, "The Hummer." One Harrison Merrill was cast as a king play Merrill was a large tall and over 300 pounds seated on a high throne wearing royal purple robes and over three feet tall.

THE MESSENGER of Yading Kingdom, played Thomas L. Martin, was preach the king with his surrender. In comparison large king, Martin was vaguely small. He wore with a small skirt, but then covered by a large shield he carried. He was, to appearance, "covered" of the shield.

In a high voice, the big king Martin piped "Surrender, in the name king, surrender!" The voice and the appearance man came so unexpected the king let out one gas and rolled with laughter which he was joined by dance and cast. The play resumed for half an hour.

The last play was the College Hall in 1932 when productions were presented on the Joseph Smith auditorium. Thus ended the of the quarter century of the that was College Hall.

### Then Came BYU . . .

## 'Dusenberry School' Was First

by C. J. Hart

According to Professor Eugene L. Roberts, "The forerunner of the Brigham Young Academy was the so-called 'Dusenberry School' started by Warren Newton and Wilson Howard Dusenberry.

Early in the spring of 1863 Wilson opened up a school in a small adobe building on the corner of First East and Second South Streets in Provo.

THREE YEARS later in the fall of 1866 the brothers rented from the owner, Brigham Young, the Lewis Hall corner of Third West and Center Street in which they taught school under their own sponsorship until 1870 when their institution became the Timpanguos Branch of the University of Deseret, with Warren Dusenberry as principal."

"The Timpanguos Branch of

the University of Deseret became Brigham Young Academy October 18, 1878. While the Academy was officially launched on the 18th of October, 1878, enrollment and instruction did not get underway until January 3, 1879 with Warren Dusenberry at the head. He remained at the end of the first term."

IT WAS AT this time President Brigham Young made a most fortunate decision. He appointed Karl G. Maeser, a well educated German convert, to head this new academy. As Dr. Russell Swenson reports, "He was a typical German scholar and gentleman with personal refinement, self discipline and a passion for perfection in academic work."

The academy was launched on its first full academic year on August 23, 1878.



86 faculty which taught without monetary  
nsation. Back row: Joseph Nelson and  
Tanner. Front row: Willard Done, James

E. Talmage, Karl G. Maeser, Benjamin Cluff  
and Joseph B. Keeler. Cluff followed Maeser as  
president of the Brigham Young Academy.

ut Pay . . .

## ly Faculty ows Spirit

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dg., in 1884, the finances of  
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seen it." Such was the  
Karl G. Maeser.

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The old Lewis Bldg. on corner of 3rd West and Center St. in Provo was the original home of Brigham Young Academy. Students were of all ages.



Fire gutted the Lewis Bldg. in 1894—forcing the Church to build the new Academy building. The loss was almost fatal to the young university.

Dedication rites for the new Brigham Young Academy (now the Education Bldg., lower campus) attracted church leaders and townspeople. In crowd below are Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith.



## Growth, Fire Contribute to A New Build

On April 21, 1876, K. Messer came to Provo, where he straightened and arranged rooms as best he could in preparation for starting a new term the following Monday.

Brigham Young Academy tried to grow. By 1878, the enrollment up to 400 students—ranging from children to adults.

More room was badly needed. In 1894, two additions were made to the Lewis Building. The rooms were in use only a few months when fire destroyed the whole building, Jan. 24, 1894.

Later, looking at the stripped ruins, Principal Messer said, "Yes, fire has destroyed the house but the Academy lives."

Work on the new academy building was finished in 1894, when it was dedicated. It was a triumphant day, as students marched from the EXMI warehouse, where eight years classes had been to their new quarters in the new building known as the Education Bldg.

In his farewell address to student body, Brother Messer told of a dream which he had shortly after Brigham Young died, in 1877. In his dream he saw a spacious building, identical to the new Academy building, then being dedicated.

There, in 1892, he also saw his dream a reality. The building still stands.

## The Old West

A cowboy from Arizona came into Principal Messer's office to register for a room. He had on his boots and spurs and wore his six-shooter in their holsters. Brother Messer told him to hand over his gun because he never talked with armed men. After staring Messer for a few moments, the man from Arizona handed over his pistols with the words, "You're the only man I've ever seen who has given my guns to me."

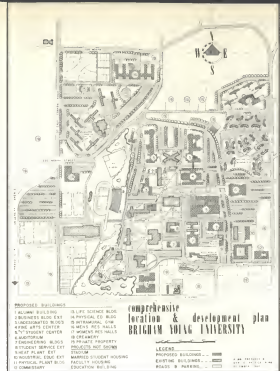
# Y Growth Fulfillment Prophecy

Eighty-two years Brigham Young University has met the increasing demands of the Church and nation. It has become a center of learning throughout the world. In 1960 the studentbody of 20,000 came from every part of the nation and from over 30 foreign countries.

Chosen Instrument  
It seems to be a fulfillment of prophecy by Dr. Karl G. Maeser, the famous German educator who was called by Brigham Young to establish the university. Dr. Maeser said, "This has been a chosen instrument in the hands of the Lord to plant the seed of an educational system and spread its ramifications out to the borders of Zion, bringing with it its benign influence to every fireside of the land and open to our youth the gates to all intelligence, science, and power."  
Men high in the leadership of the Church of Jesus Christ, Latter-day Saints have made statements and made predictions concerning the ultimate destiny of BYU and its function in the Kingdom of God.

Most Proficient  
In his first Presidency of the Church issued this statement in 1857: "Because of its position of revealed and secerning, Brigham Young University is destined to become, the largest, at least the most efficient institution of learning in the world, producing graduates with testimonies of the Lord who will become leaders in industry, art, education, and government."

W. W. Cowley, late member of the Council of the Twelve, said to the University students, "I had this to say concerning BYU: 'Do not forget the Lord with the substance which you acquire when you come forth from this institution of learning, because from the Lord and that substance you will be able to finance this university, which is



destined to be the greatest of all universities of its kind or of any kind in all the world."

**Already Leading**  
David O. McKay, president of the Church, made this statement December 18, 1954: "With this feeling of satisfaction I share with you a feeling of pride of our membership in the Church that so munificently supports an institution that now has taken its place among the leading institutions and universities of our land and which is destined to become the greatest Church university in the world."

While John Taylor was third president of the Church, he prophesied: "You will see the day that Zion will be as far ahead of the outside world in everything pertaining to learning of every kind as we are today in regard to religious matters. You mark my words, and write them down, and see if they do not come to pass. We are not dependent upon them, but we are upon the Lord."

**To Educate Souls**  
In more recent times, John

A. Widtsoe, well known scientist and late member of the Council of the Twelve, said: "Our sick world is proving to-day that it is not enough to have strong bodies and minds. The spiritual part of man's nature is the most important part of his being and therefore must not be neglected. The mission of Brigham Young University is to educate the soul, the character of its students as well as their minds and bodies. It must fit itself for destiny."

**Needed for Millennium**  
Back in 1875 Apostle Francis M. Lyman addressed the then small studentbody of Brigham Young Academy and thundered, "This school will be needed in the millennium."

Another interesting prophecy reputedly uttered by President Brigham Young concerns the construction of a temple as an integral part of the University. On August 4, 1952 Ben H. Bullock, a resident of Provo since his childhood, appeared before

(Cont. on p. 16)



## Destiny . . .

(Cont. from p. 15)

Julian F. Greer, notary public, and made the following notarized statement:

### Temple Hill

"A prediction by President Brigham Young in the presence of my father, Benjamin Kimball Bullock and my mother, Martha Elizabeth Hart Bullock, and repeated to me by both my father and mother on several occasions prior to the death of my father in 1901, which I recorded in my diary before his death.

"My parents speaking: 'During the early days of Provo, President Brigham Young asked several of the Saints to accompany him onto what is known as "Temple Hill," in the Northeast part of Provo, Utah.

### Prophecy of Temple

"We were among those present and President Young addressing us said: 'We have ascended to the summit of this beautiful hill and now you are standing on Holy Ground, the day will come when a magnificent Temple will be erected here to our God and I want you to look and behold the scenic beauty of this wonderful valley, with these grand old Mountains of Ephraim to the north and to the east of us, with their rugged Canyons and towering peaks and to the West, we have a wonderful lake of fresh water adding more beauty, and by building the temple here on this spot of ground, there is plenty of room away from the edge of the hill for all needed purposes.' Much advice and counsel was also given by President Young to those present.

### East of Stadium

"I have been on "Temple Hill" with my parents when but a boy, when it was covered with sage brush and I was shown the location site for the temple selected by President Young which is on the hill on the vacant land to the east of the stadium.

### A Spiritual Effect

"I also wish to state that the late Edward H. Holt, now deceased, also knew of this prophecy made by President Young and I have talked with him about it and he said: 'Oh, what a wonderful spiritual effect will be given to the students of the Brigham Young University, to have a magnificent temple on the hill and the University buildings surrounding it.'

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